

RESUMPTION AGAIN.

A correspondent who is much perplexed on the resumption question, not being able to see through Secretary Sherman's scheme of resuming specie payments, asks these questions:

1. If Sherman proposes to resume where does he intend to get his gold pen to do it with? In your Saturday's paper you said he expected to have 50 million dollars on hand next January, whereas from some other papers I notice he will have to stretch every nerve to get the required amount of 120 million.
2. Should any greenbacks be redeemed, will they go out of circulation, and if they do, won't that be a contraction of the currency, and consequently injurious to the business interests of the country?
3. How do the National Banks stand on the resumption question, and what effect will it have on them?

In answering our correspondent, we will endeavor to be as explicit as possible, so that he or any one who can read may clearly understand this "perplexing question," as he chooses to call resumption. Secretary Sherman can very easily estimate, and with a close approach to accuracy, the resources of the Treasury for resumption next January. For instance: There is now on hand of gold 72 million dollars. There is silver bullion, 18 millions. The Treasury will have in silver coin by January 1st, 32 million dollars, and the 50 million bonds just taken by the New York Syndicate will place into the treasury, 50 million dollars in gold, which will make a coin reserve in the treasury, January 1st, 1873, of 172 millions. We placed the estimate low on Saturday, taking no account of the silver bullion.

2. Should any greenbacks be redeemed, they cannot be retired from circulation, because that would be contraction. It is the intention of Secretary Sherman to carry out the law of 1875 to the letter. He proposes to retain 300 million greenbacks for general circulation with their legal tender quality unimpaired. This will make them equal to gold in every respect for domestic purposes.

3. There will be no object in the National banks opposing resumption, neither can a combination of banks frustrate the designs of the Secretary in resuming. By making greenbacks a full legal tender, and making them precisely as good as coin for all domestic purposes, the National Banks can keep their reserves in them as a substitute for gold. Secretary Sherman fears no contest with banks, and in fact one can hardly take place. Should the banks attempt to throw upon the Government, when it begins to redeem, the burden of redeeming their notes, the attempt would be suicidal. Any effort of theirs to force the redemption of their reserves of United States notes in coin, would at once cause the Government to withdraw all Government deposits from them, to present all bank notes held or received by the Government for redemption. Sherman says that such a struggle as some of the New York bankers contemplated, would end in the banks losing their power to issue circulating notes. Our correspondent can rest assured that the National Banks of the West, will make no effort to prevent the Government from resuming specie payments.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

The struggle through which the nation passed in 1876-7, growing out of the presidential election, has convinced public men generally that the manner of electing a President should be changed. Twice in the history of this country we have been brought to the verge of civil war on account of the defects in the method of choosing a President. The last struggle was such a bitter one, and for a time threatened to result seriously, that Congress has set about seeking a plan which will make it impossible for such a struggle to occur again. In Congress two committees on the presidential count were appointed, one for each house. Both committees have prepared bills, though they have not been submitted for action. As might be expected, the matter is so complicated, and admits of so many forms, that the committees can not agree. The Senate committee is composed of the most eminent lawyers in that body, including Edmunds, Thurman and Conkling, and one would suppose that if an electoral system could be devised free from objections and weak points, that these men are capable to accomplish the work. It is said that they will disagree with the House bill but will agree among themselves to amend the present law in such a way as in their opinion will sufficiently provide against future difficulties.

A full text of the bill has not been published and therefore cannot be given. It is said it is modeled in many respects after the bill creating the Electoral Commission. Under the provision, it is hardly possible for any grave disputes to arise. The opinion is that the bill will be brought up for discussion during the present session, and that if anything is accomplished in the direction of electoral reform, it will be on the basis of the bill agreed upon by the Senate Committee.

The House does not contain a more brilliant man in debate than Col. M. I. Townsend, of New York. On Friday when the gush took place between Massachusetts and Virginia, during the discussion of the bill appropriating \$55,000 to the College of William and Mary, Virginia, Col. Townsend improved the opportunity of making a speech. It was cutting-keen as the sharpest lance, and a regular thorn-in-the-flesh to the Confederates, and especially to the hypocritical members from Virginia. They will not soon forget his thrusts, and should learn a lesson from the plain truths he told them. This college claim has been before Congress every year

since the war. The building was occupied by the Federal troops at different times during the rebellion, and for damages the claim is demanded. It has passed one house or the other almost every year since 1865, but as yet never passed both houses in the same Congress. It is hardly probable that it will pass the Senate this time, but as it is a Confederate bill it will have an easy passage through the House. There have been many such bills before Congress, but none of them have yet become laws. General Grant established the precedent of prohibiting such appropriations by vetoing the University bill of Tennessee. That was a loyal institution, whereas the William and Mary was not, and yet Grant deemed it best to establish no precedent for paying such claims and he vetoed it after it had passed both Houses by a large majority.

Our correspondent "Peter" wishes it to be understood that in his articles in reference to the question of civil service reform, he intended only to express his dissent from the position that official or professional salaries, and the wages of common laborers, should or could reasonably be the same. He thinks it perfectly right for Mr. Burgess to take his local salary, and wishes it to be \$1,000 instead of \$800. He utterly disclaims all feeling of "maliciousness" toward Mr. Burgess for whom he entertains a high personal consideration.

The twenty-ninth annual report of Cincinnati Price Current, shows the number of hogs packed in the West for the season beginning November 1, and ending March 1. It is by far the largest winter's business on record. The number of hogs packed during the four months was 6,505,446, against 5,101,308 for the season of 1876-7. The cost per 100 pounds in 1876-7, was \$7.18, and in 1877-8, \$4.99. Illinois packed 2,714,748 hogs and Wisconsin 412,614.

The State Journal of Saturday contains an obituary of S. S. Case, who recently died at Mauston in this State, at the age of 77 years. He was a member of the second Constitutional Convention, and had been a resident of the State since 1842. He was a member of the New York Legislature in 1837 and 1842. Two of the old constitutionalists have already died since the reunion at Madison, on the first of February.

Thiden is getting pretty roughly handled by the Western and Southern Democratic press. He not only lost the Presidency and his spring overcoat, but the papers referred to say it is impossible for him to be a candidate in 1880, as the party is pledged to the one-term principle, and the little fellow having been elected once, can't, according to Democratic politics, be re-nominated.

At last the neglected grave of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and the third President of the United States, is to receive some attention. It has been in a disgraceful condition for years, not even a weather-beaten slab remaining to mark his resting place. Congress will appropriate \$5,000 for the erection of a monument over his grave.

Considering the size of the place, the most destructive conflagration since the Chicago fire in 1871, is that at Clarksville, Tennessee, which occurred Sunday morning. Fifteen acres of buildings in the very center of the town were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$500,000, and insurance only \$150,000.

The President virtually admits that his civil service order is useless and a dead letter. In conversation with a Congressman on the subject, the President merely said that he had never dismissed any one under its operation—showing it has no force or effect.

The only certificate of character which the House of Representatives asks of a person applying for a position about that branch of Congress, is that he served faithfully in the rebel army. That is stronger than solid character or unalloyed patriotism.

At no time since the suspension of specie payments in 1862, has gold been so low in price as it was on Saturday. In the afternoon it had fallen to only a quarter of a cent above greenbacks.

The crop reports from various sections in the West are very gratifying. The prospects were "never more encouraging."

Good Wheat Prospects.

Dispatches from nearly two hundred points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Kansas and Missouri, covering the whole of the western spring wheat region, show, when summarized, that the acreage is nearly 50 per cent greater than last year, that the condition and prospects are better than at any time since 1860; that the season's work and vegetation are from three to six weeks ahead of the usual time, and that there is an average of 15 to 20 per cent of the old crop on hand.

The Story of Jeff Davis' Capture.

From an Article by Gen. J. B. Fritchard, of Michigan.

It has never been denied that he was dressed in his ordinary clothing at the time of his capture, but it is claimed that over his ordinary suit was worn articles of female attire, adopted by him as a disguise, with the purpose of eluding his pursuers by reason of the immunity from personal arrest and detention usually accorded to women under whatever circumstances they may be found, and there can be no more doubt that Mr. Davis was disguised than that he was captured. The disguise, adopted by him as a disguise, was a female attire, and was related to me within ten minutes after its occurrence by men whose veracity cannot be questioned.

THE JAMESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 22

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1878.

NUMBER 32

THE NEWS.

All the Powers Endeavoring to Solve the Eastern Difficulty Peacefully.

Russia Still Preparing for War by Reinforcing the Army.

Speculation Concerning Hornby's Orders and the Occupation of the Bosphorus.

Glover Draws out a Whole Net Full of Democrats in His Investigating Net.

The Amendments to be Offered to the Bill Placing Shields on the Retired List.

A Five Hundred Thousand Dollar Fire in Clarksville, Tennessee.

A New Class of War Claims to be Presented to Congress.

The Reorganization of the Republican Congressional Committee.

Some Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

THE EAST.

No Change in the Situation—Russia Still Preparing for War—The Situation in England.

LONDON, April 15.—6 a. m.—No change in the situation is perceptible. Germany has reviewed the project of a preliminary conference, and is making strenuous efforts to secure the meeting of the Congress. The general aspect is decidedly more peaceful, but there has been no approach toward a settlement of the difficulties between England and Russia, and the hopeful feelings are not shared by leading financiers and diplomatists. There are reports in the Carlton Club that Stafford Northcote is very decidedly opposed to further warlike preparations, and is not unlikely to be forced out of the Cabinet, as Lord Cairns and Lord Derby were.

Russia is preparing for a campaign against Austria if necessary, by reinforcing her army in Romania and Galicia, but Austria seems disposed to quiet down again, in response to Russia's offers. The important orders sent to Admiral Hornby, were instructions to keep the Bosphorus open at all hazards, and to monitor the whole fleet into those straits the moment that the Russians should occupy a position within three miles of them. Those orders are still in force, and there is grave uneasiness here lest some misunderstanding may cause a collision between the Russian army and the English fleet. Diplomatic negotiations are temporarily at a standstill, and the situation is still one of expectancy in which fears of war are somewhat stronger than hopes of peace.

GLOVER'S DRAG-NET.

Democrats Caught in It—The Expenses of Morrison's Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Glover continues to investigate, and is now hunting for fraud in the files of the office of the Register of the Treasury, were are kept the closed account of every branch of the Government. He has the assistance of two experts, a clerk and a detective, whom he pays as a witness. Up to this date he has not succeeded in landing any Republican with his drag-net, but a couple of weeks ago he hauled in bounding Banning, the great American army reducer, whom he found guilty of having overdrawn his pay when Lieutenant Colonel in the army. As soon as Banning learned that Glover had found him out, he rushed up to the Treasury Department and settled the account, upon which Glover agreed not to make any official disclosure. Now it leaks out through one of Glover's experts, that he has hauled up a whole lot full of Democrats, which he is now struggling to land. When Morrison's investigating committee went to New Orleans to investigate the Returning Board in the fall of 1876, they took with them one Donovan, of Ohio, late Assistant Door-keeper under Polk, as Sergeant-at-Arms, and Polk went along as his assistant. Donovan and Polk, between them, rendered vouchers to the amount of \$32,000 for hotel bills, traveling expenses, and other expenses of the committee, which vouchers were indorsed as correct by Morrison, Chairman of the committee, and paid without question by the Disbursing Clerk of the House. Glover's expert, however, claims that they have found that at least one-half of these vouchers were fraudulent or duplicated, and that from appearances it would seem that Donovan and Polk profited thereby. Glover is now going over the documents with his experts and scrutinizing them with his eagle eye, and it may turn out that the supposition of the expert is correct.

POLITICAL.

Gossip Concerning the Reorganization of the Republican Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—"The reorganization of the Republican Congressional Committee," said a member of that body to-day who is in hearty sympathy with the majority of his party in Congress, "meant much more than appeared on the surface," and he proceeded to state his views. "The following is the briefest possible outline of the situation as it is regarded by probably a majority of the new Congressional Committee: The necessity of a special session of Congress was as obvious last March as it was in October. It was apparent that the President had determined upon a policy, to which he knew Congress would be hostile; hence the Administration desired delay. When Congress met, the Southern States, which might have been led to the Republican party, had

been surrendered to the Democracy. At least two members of the cabinet had done their best to strip the Republican party of its powers and prestige. There was a disposition to resurrect some old or to form some new party. This disposition was ill-concealed in the precincts of the White House. When Congress met the President desired endorsement. Neither the Republicans nor Democrats would give it. The reorganization of the Republican party was contemplated, but the leaders determined to wait. They waited. Reconciliation is not yet complete. The Cabinet is not yet reorganized, and it is not yet Republican. Events are not personally objectionable, but his party ties are loose, and he has Presidential aspirations. Schurz is opposed by nearly every member of the Republican party of both Houses, not because he is a German, for Alfred Gallatin was not hated. He is considered as a doctrinaire, as an outcast to the Republican party, and as one who would welcome that party's downfall. He has touched politics only to disorganize them. He has made his Department a caravansary of Smelling Committee. He has endeavored to exercise jurisdiction over the most trivial matters of the Administration, and has failed. If a resolution asking his expulsion from the Cabinet was offered by unanimous consent, it is doubtful if any man of any party would object. Nothing has injured the President with stronger men of his party more than the influence of Schurz over the Administration. The caucus met under these conditions. There was no subservience. There was hope, but not certainty, as to the President's course. The desire was not to raise an issue which might separate the party and the President more widely. It was felt that the people would not justify a schism if it could be avoided without sacrificing party principle. The effort for harmony," said this Committee man, "will be made temperately, and in such a manner that, if it is a failure, the President alone will be responsible. The spirit of the caucus and of the new committee, is that the Republican party presents issues as broad and as vital as ever; that if President Hayes will kindly accept its leadership, it will be cordially tendered him; but with or without him, the men who reorganized last Tuesday are determined to march to victory.

GENERAL SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—When the bill to place Shields on the retired list comes before the Senate, an amendment will be offered to include Generals Grant, Dix, Rosecrans, Wallace, Logan, Slocum, Dodge, Steadman, Schenck, Fremont, McClellan, McClelland, Hawley, Chamberlain, Hartman, Noyes, Vandever, Buckland, Palmer, Ewing, McCook, and about thirty other officers, all of them of rank superior to that of Shields, and in service at least equally distinguished. Several of them served in both the Mexican war and the rebellion, and nearly all were badly wounded. The purpose of the amendment is, of course, to prevent Shields from receiving advantages which other soldiers who served their country as well as he have received, even if General Butler never used them to get the Democratic party into a scrape.

WAR CLAIMS.

A New Class of Claims to be Presented to Congress—Sherman's Occupation of Savannah.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A new class of war claims not heretofore presented will soon be pressed upon Congress. In December, 1864, when General Sherman entered Savannah, Ga., he found no hostile army opposing him, and occupied the city without resistance. In consequence of this he issued a proclamation that everything taken from citizens for army use would be paid for. In most instances he issued receipts. Holders of these receipts claim that they never received compensation. They insist, too, that when the Confederates made their northern raids they at ways paid for property taken from non-combatants. They will, at the next session, ask Congress to pay the claims from Savannah, which aggregate over \$1,000,000.

WISCONSIN MATTERS.

A Rascal Man Shot by a Tramp—Eckert, the Murderer, Found Guilty and Receives a Life Sentence—Death by Excessive Study—A Suicide at Kewaunee.

RACINE, April 14.—A few evenings since Charles Benesch, a machinist at Case & Co.'s, was shot by an unknown man supposed to be a tramp. Benesch had been out in the country about three miles to see a sister who was very sick, her residence being on the Milwaukee road. About 9 o'clock in the evening he started for home. When near Vaughn's line kills a man sprang out from the roadside, caught hold of him, and demanded him to stop and have a talk, at the same time endeavoring to knock him down. Benesch immediately knocked the fellow senseless, striking him with a loaded cane. He then became frightened, thinking he had killed the man, and started on a run down the road. Another person immediately emerged from behind a fence and fired a revolver, the ball taking effect in one of Benesch's thighs, but luckily it did not penetrate deep enough to disable him, and he arrived home, although very weak from loss of blood, and had the bullet taken out. The parties who assaulted him and did the shooting are in all probability tramps; the county is full of them.

A Specimen Legislator.

From the New York Sun.

The Hon. John O'Connor, a member of the Ohio Legislature, has, if all accounts are true, a somewhat cloudy record. It is alleged that he was a deserter from the army and a bounty-jumper, and served three years in the Michigan penitentiary for robbery; further, that he was known in the penitentiary as "Three-fingered Jack," having lost three fingers in robbing a man. All these awful revelations O'Connor brought upon himself by demanding an investigation of the primary charge of bounty-jumping. Truly in his case silence would have been golden.

Shields and His Fortune.

From the Washington Post.

Gen. James Shields was born in Ireland sixty-eight years ago, and has lived in the United States fifty-two years. He has been a member of the Illinois and Missouri Legislatures, auditor of the State of Illinois, a judge of supreme court, a senator also from the State of Minnesota, a major-general in the war with Mexico and the war of the rebellion, governor of Oregon Territory and commissioner of the general land office. His official service covers forty years. He was shot through the lungs in Mexico and given up for dead. Congress voted him a sword for his heroism, but so poor has he become that he has been obliged to pawn it for bread. He never learned how to become a millionaire on \$3,000 a year. He lives now in Gen. John B. Clark's district, in Carroll county, Mo., and when Gen. Clark wanted to see him last summer he found him in the field, barefooted, following a sorry looking mule hitched to a sorrier plough.

A Triumph for American Shipbuilders.

From the Hartford Courant.

The Boston Globe vouches for the report that the White Star Line owners contemplate building a ship for their line on the model of the Britannic, at one of the shipbuilding yards on the Delaware. The plans and specifications have been prepared. It is said that the directors believe they can get a ship of American iron and workmanship for less than the cost of their

CLARKSVILLE.

Fifteen Acres Burned Over—Loss Estimated at \$500,000—The Insurance.

NASHVILLE, April 14.—A destructive fire occurred at Clarksville last night. The best judges estimate the loss at \$500,000. The burnt district covers fifteen acres. The Gracy warehouse covered over one acre. The Hartford lost about \$16,000; the Equitable of Nashville, \$13,500; the Liverpool & London, \$9,000; the Home of New York, \$10,000; the Etna of Hartford and the State of Nashville, \$7,500 each; the Continental of New York, \$3,000; the Phenix of Brooklyn, \$12,000. These are all estimated. Between fifty and seventy-five of the principal houses were destroyed.

"TRUBBLE."

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 14.—In a row this evening at the African Methodist Church, in this city, Tobias Hancas shot Clarence Hubbard dead and mortally wounded William Baker. Baker has not yet been captured.

Pen Pictures of Senators.

Philadelphia Weekly Times.

The notable feature of the Senate, to one who has been familiar with the body ten years ago, is the many new faces to the extreme right of the chair. There are Gordon and Hanson and Maxey and Morgan and Gore and Lamar and Dick and Withers, all ex-Confederate chiefs, now legislators for the government they rebelled against, and they rival their opponents on the opposite side of the chamber in conservative national views. The magnetic men of the body evidently are Blaine on the Republican side and Gordon on the Democratic side. Both are of the nervous temperament, genial in intercourse with the family, always ready for the fray. Blaine, Gordon and Lamar are sitting in a group, the great Republican leader leaning over the desk of the Georgian warrior on one side and Lamar bending to both from the other side, chatting in a manner so friendly and jovial that the devotee of the bloody shirt would curl in his hero-worship of Blaine, and see how fraternal the blue and the gray can be in the amenities of the Senate. Conkling enters from the rear of the chair and his finely chiseled features, graceful bearing and unobscured sense of superiority could not fail to arrest the attention of the visitor. His golden hair has lost its lustre as the frosts have been busy in their work, and he lacks the ruddy freshness he brought into the senate, but he is unimpaired in vigor and imperious as only Conkling can be since the days of Clay. He beckons the youthful looking Allison of Iowa, to a private talk, and the two take a good old fashioned country lean against the door jam, while Conkling tells his story and pairs the nails of his exquisitely modeled fingers. Dick Ogelsby, the rolicking campaigner of Illinois and one of the bravest of warriors from the prairie land, sits quietly in his seat. His head has whitened like the unsunned snow, but his face is yet fresh and unclouded by age or care. Perry steps in from the eastern door, like a dancing master, strokes his long, glossy beard as he struts along the aisle, pauses to give audience to the play of the admiration of the galleries, and then takes his chair with self-satisfaction written all over his face by no means strong face. Patterson comes in with hurried, defiant step, his head thrown back over the perpendicular line, and drops into his seat unnoted. His wealth of golden hair is deeply silvered now and his features are sharp and keen as if they knew little of health or content. Off to his right is the round, dusky, face of Bruce, of Mississippi, the youngest Senator, I believe, and the only representative of the colored race in the body. He is a light mulatto, stout, self-possessed, intelligent and graceful in all his movements. Lamar, his colleague, looks sluggish beside the restful Gordon, but he is able to cope with any in debate. Burriss came in without his skull cap, displaying his shining white crown and snow-white burnside whiskers. He has grown uncomfortably stout, and waddles about the Senate duck-fashion, although his stateliness of form and faultlessness of attire remain with him. Cameron is absent—off to New York to prepare for his coming marriage with the beautiful and cultivated Miss Sherman, of Ohio, but Wallace is in his place and looks from the gallery like the youngest of the members. His quiet, dignified reserve well becomes the Senate, and he is now one of the leading party oracles in directing the Democratic side in all its movements. Thurman is estimated as a leader, but he is sluggish and only once in a while is great. He moves about lazily, and swings his red silk handkerchief awkwardly as a well-to-do country farmer.

Excitement prevails at Watrensburg, Missouri, over the discovery of the remains and relics of some of the ancient mound builders. Several crypts or vaults were found in the limestone mounds, and were opened upon the bluffs of Blackwater river, about two miles from town, in which are found specimens of pottery, stone pipes and various implements whose use is not known. Twenty-four skulls were taken out recently, all of which are so frail, however, that they do not count for much. The same is true of the pottery, which is evidently of a very ancient type, and upon some of which are unintelligible inscriptions. The students of the normal school are intensely excited, and a large number of them are now at the mounds, constantly discovering something of interest. Their eagerness interferes with the care necessary to the preservation of the articles discovered. (The vaults so far explored are about ten feet square and six feet high. There are a large number of these mounds on the banks of the Blackwater at that place, some of them covered with very large trees.)

Milwaukee & St. Paul Extension.

Charles City Intelligence: Hon. J. G. Patterson has about completed the right-of-way work along the line from Algona to Sheldon. The contracts for grading have been let to a Milwaukee firm. It is expected that trains will run to Emmetsburg by July 1, and to Sheldon by October 15. In 1879 it is proposed to continue the line to Yankton, Dakota, thus furnishing an outlet to the magnificent country along the Little Sioux river.

Mysterious Mounds in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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vessels built at Belfast or Greenock. The shipyard is not yet chosen. Whatever the basis for this report, it is certain that Rosch, the Cramps, Harlan and Hollingsworth, and others, have for some time believed they could do what is proposed.

MACKEY AT THE CAPITAL.

His Estimate of the Senatorial Chaps—Sticks to Hoyt and McMichael.

J. R. Young's Washington Letter in the Star.

Mr. Rosch Mackey was here on Wednesday and Thursday. Sam Barr, Don Cameron's private secretary, met him at the depot and the two strolled into the Senate chamber before going to the hotel. Senator Don greeted Robert very cordially and presented him a number of the most distinguished Republican Senators. Conkling and Blaine vied with each other as to which should show him the most attention. Rather than that Blaine got on Conkling, for after Robert had done hobnobbing with the Senators, I ventured to salute him, when the following conversation ensued:

"Mr. Mackey, I see you are being always lionized, and you bear your honors modestly.

"Ha! ha! How are you? A clever set of fellows these Senators are. Don knows them all and seems to be a sort of a pet with them—Democrats and Republicans alike. Ah! I knew the boy would shine out all right when he got here. There is a heap of sense in that red head of his. If only all the boys could be down here and see how well he bears himself, we would not have much trouble in re-electing him."

"Which of the Senators whom you meet do you most admire?"

"Well, that is hard to say. Conkling, Edmunds and Howe appear to be very brainy, but there is something about that fellow Blaine that is magnetic. I only wish I had known him as well before the Cincinnati Convention was held as I know him now. Here the great politicians gave a deep sigh and began muttering something about what might have been—but let that pass—when he was attacked with a fit of coughing. When he had recovered I continued: "How did you leave matters at home?"

"Well, we are a good deal mixed in Philadelphia, and I thought I would run down here and talk with the family of the convention. You know there is no divy on Don in the city, but the boys are all struggling to be on the lead, so as to get the biggest grab when the parceling out of offices begins."

"How will the ticket stand?"

"I think it will be Hoyt and McMichael, with Stetser for Supreme Judge."

SPOILING A GAME OF EUOURE.

How Mrs. Hayes Entertained a Euche Quartet—It's No Use, Lucy Won't Have It.

Washington Letter to the Sunday Press.

It is said that early in his reign Rutherford had invited some of the boys up for a card party and the thing was "set up" in advance. The President and Uncle Richard Thompson were to play against Evans and Sherman. The game was to be no divy, although Sherman and Thompson were yearning for a little draw poker. The guests came and were ushered without ceremony into the President's library. There was Madame, more entertaining and winsome, it is possible than usual. She was particularly solicitous about the health of each, and the family of the same, hoped Uncle Dick Thompson wouldn't work himself to death and bade Mr. Evans beware how he took fried claims on his stomach at midnight. Mr. Sherman hoped they were not detaining Mrs. Hayes from receiving other friends or from the pleasant duties of the domestic circle. Ah, no, indeed! This was her hour with her husband and any of his intimate friends who happened to drop in. Thompson looked at Sherman and winked. Sherman remarked: "A, yes, beautiful thought! Madame! beautiful thought!" Evans, emitted a wordy eulogy on the beauties of home life and the President—yawned. Eleven o'clock came, and the visitors withdrew, but not without a parting benediction from Mrs. Hayes. The next day Rutherford was obliged to admit to his disappointed friends, "It's no use; Lucy won't have it; she doesn't say a word, but you see how she works it." There won't be any wickedness at the White House if Mrs. Hayes can help it. There is a great deal of intrigue which she knows nothing about, but that doesn't count for much. It strikes anything off color, she "shoots it on the spot."

Excitement prevails at Watrensburg, Missouri, over the discovery of the remains and relics of some of the ancient mound builders. Several crypts or vaults were found in the limestone mounds, and were opened upon the bluffs of Blackwater river, about two miles from town, in which are found specimens of pottery, stone pipes and various implements whose use is not known. Twenty-four skulls were taken out recently, all of which are so frail, however, that they do not count for much. The same is true of the pottery, which is evidently of a very ancient type, and upon some of which are unintelligible inscriptions. The students of the normal school are intensely excited, and a large number of them are now at the mounds, constantly discovering something of interest. Their eagerness interferes with the care necessary to the preservation of the articles discovered. (The vaults so far explored are about ten feet square and six feet high. There are a large number of these mounds on the banks of the Blackwater at that place, some of them covered with very large trees.)

Milwaukee & St. Paul Extension.

Charles City Intelligence: Hon. J. G. Patterson has about completed the right-of-way work along the line from Algona to Sheldon. The contracts for grading have been let to a Milwaukee firm. It is expected that trains will run to Emmetsburg by July 1, and to Sheldon by October 15. In 1879 it is proposed to continue the line to Yankton, Dakota, thus furnishing an outlet to the magnificent country along the Little Sioux river.

MAGNOLIA STORE.

Being desirous of changing my business and place of residence, I offer my STORE at Magnolia, near Salem, also my house and lot, convenient to the store. The lot contains about three acres, well covered with Fruit trees, etc., consisting of about 70 Apple trees, in bearing (this orchard has produced 300 bushels in one season) in very good condition; Cherry trees, Siberian and Russian Grapes, half dozen Pear trees. Very thrifty Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, different varieties, Strawberries and Grapes. I should prefer to sell the stock with the store, but will sell cheap for cash, or on easy terms for good paper. Will sell store and stock alone if purchaser desires. It is a good point for country trade, but I have interest elsewhere that require my personal attention.

J. F. HOWARD.
Jan 15/78

MISCELLANEOUS.

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